

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Glass containing a large amount of alkali metal allows silver ions to be introduced thereinto by a silver ion exchange. However, a phenomenon occurs in which silver ions are reduced in the vicinity of the glass surface and thereby are inhibited from diffusing into the glass. Hence, the effective laser processing region is limited to the vicinity of the glass surface and therefore it still is difficult to carry out processing of glass including processing of the inner part thereof, for instance, processing to make a through hole in a glass sheet. In addition, there is another problem that the ion exchange rate is low and it therefore is difficult to allow ions to reach the inner part of glass **stably**.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, glass for laser processing produced through the silver ion exchange contains a large amount of alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal and therefore has a high thermal expansion coefficient, which is a problem. Since heat is generated in a laser irradiation part during laser processing, the laser irradiation part and the vicinity thereof are deformed due to the stress caused by the difference in thermal expansion between them. When the thermal expansion coefficient of the glass is high, the size of a processing part measured during laser irradiation varies from that measured after laser irradiation. Hence, the dimensional accuracy of the processing part may deteriorate.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 35 with the following amended paragraph:

In the glass having the composition described above, SiO<sub>2</sub> or and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is an oxide are oxides that forms form a network of the glass, and it forms they form a skeleton of the glass. When the total amount of SiO<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> exceeds 79 mol%, the glass is difficult to melt. The total amount, therefore, is preferably 79 mol% or less.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

~~Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or and TiO<sub>2</sub> is-an are intermediate oxide oxides and can be present in the glass as either a network forming oxide oxides or a modifier oxide oxides according to the balance between SiO<sub>2</sub> or and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is-a are network forming oxide oxides, and Li<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O, MgO, CaO, SrO, or and BaO, which is-a are modifier oxide oxides. Particularly, TiO<sub>2</sub> is a component that is necessary for lowering the laser processing threshold value. It, therefore, is necessary that the content of TiO<sub>2</sub> be 5 mol% to 20 mol%. A content of TiO<sub>2</sub> of less than 5 mol% results in a high laser processing threshold value, which is not preferable. On the other hand, a content of TiO<sub>2</sub> exceeding 20 mol% results in a high thermal expansion coefficient, which is not preferable.~~

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

The glass having the composition described above is allowed to have a low thermal expansion coefficient by increasing the content of the ~~component~~ components SiO<sub>2</sub> or and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is-a are network forming oxide oxides, and minimizing the content of Li<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O, MgO, CaO, SrO, or and BaO, which is-a are modifier oxide oxides. In order for the glass to contain a large amount of SiO<sub>2</sub> or and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is-a are network forming oxide oxides, the total amount of SiO<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is set at 60 mol% or more. On the other hand, in order for the glass to contain a smallest possible amount of Li<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O, MgO, CaO, SrO, or and BaO, which is-a are modifier oxide oxides, the total amount thereof is set at 20 mol% or less.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 37 with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, from the viewpoint of both the decrease in thermal expansion coefficient and improvement in laser processability, a particularly preferable glass composition satisfies the following ranges:

70 ≤SiO<sub>2</sub> + B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ≤79 mol%;

10 ≤TiO<sub>2</sub> ≤15 mol%; and

10 ≤Na<sub>2</sub>O ≤15 mol%.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:

When glass absorbs laser beams, variations in glass structure or absorptance occur to cause ablation or evaporation. The glass having the aforementioned composition of the present invention requires less energy to be processed by causing the phenomenon and therefore has a low processing threshold value. Furthermore, the glass for laser processing of the present invention is not modified through, for instance, an ion exchange but is allowed to have a necessary composition by melting. Accordingly, the composition of the glass is allowed to be substantially uniform in the thickness direction. Hence, it is possible to carry out easily not only processing of the vicinity of the glass surface but also processing of the inner part of the glass, such as, for instance, processing for making a through hole in a glass sheet. In the above, the phrase, "substantially uniform in the thickness direction", denotes that the glass composition is uniform to an extent that allows even the inner part of the glass to be laser-processed.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2 shows vitrification conditions of respective compositions, with the relationship between the total amount of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  and the amount of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  being plotted with respect to various compositions tested by the inventors. It can be understood from FIG. 2 that an excessively small amount of modifier oxides that are typified by  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  causes phase splitting and devitrification and thus prevents uniform glass from being produced. That is, ~~as shown in FIG. 2~~, in order to produce uniform glass, the total amount of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  and the total amount of modifier oxides must satisfy the a relationship of:

$$(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2) / (\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Rb}_2\text{O} + \text{Cs}_2\text{O} + \text{MgO} + \text{CaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{BaO}) \leq 0.9 \quad (1)$$

~~must hold.~~

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in Table 1, Comparative Example 2 is a material containing  $\text{TiO}_2$ , which is an intermediate oxide, and  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , which is a modifier oxide, each of which has a high concentration exceeding 20 mol%. The processing threshold values were determined in the same manner as in

the examples and were very low, specifically 15 mW and 200 mW at laser beam wavelengths of 266 nm and 355 nm, respectively. However, the glasses having compositions respective glass compositions of the aforementioned examples have thermal expansion coefficients that are lower than  $100 \times 10^{-7}^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$  while the glass having the composition of this comparative example has a thermal expansion coefficient as high as  $118 \times 10^{-7}^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ .